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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. In 1980, people over 50 years old made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years old. In 1980, people under 20 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years old. In 1980, people over 65 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years old. In 1980, people under 16 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years old. In 1980, people over 75 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 12 years old. In 1980, people under 12 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 85 years old. In 1980, people over 85 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 85 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 85 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 8 years old. In 1980, people under 8 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

THE UPPER PART OF A WOODEN FIGURE BY ENKŪ

Almost nothing is known for certain of the career of the 17th century woodsculptor Enkū. Tradition says he was born around 1633 in the Mino area of central Honshū, and that he died in 1695, during the Genroku Period. In the years intervening he seems to have studied the teachings of the esoteric branch of the Tendai school, and to have travelled throughout Japan as a *ibugyō* (mountain ascetic), even as far north as the island of Hokkaidō, then an unknown wilderness. He left in his wake great numbers of wooden carvings done in his altogether unique *nasabori* ("hatchet-carving") style, mostly Buddhist figures, but including Shinto deities and likenesses of illustrious Japanese poets. Today, new carvings are constantly being discovered. Well over 1,500 are said to have been authenticated to date. Though as a sculptor he was overlooked until this century, in postwar Japan Enkū has come into his own, the many exhibitions, books, and the like that have proliferated in increasing numbers all attest to his newfound popularity. The work reproduced here is said by local tradition at the Shimmei Shrine in the city of Seki where it is preserved to be a likeness of Enkū himself, though this has been questioned. The photograph is courtesy of Taeda Mikihiro.